

Branching Out

Project WILD, Project Learning Tree, Project WET

Special Edition on Rain Gardens - Information and Activities

Rain Gardens: An Introduction by the Native Plant Society of New Jersey

By Tony Federici and Bill Young

A rain garden can benefit your landscapes both environmentally and aesthetically, and the Native Plant Society of New Jersey offers a manual that can help you design and build one. The rain garden concept is simple. It uses nature's filters – soil and plants – to enable water from rain and melting snow to seep into the ground and recharge ground water supplies. Otherwise, this water flows over pavement, picking up oil, pesticides, pet waste, litter and other contaminants, and then runs into storm drains, which empty the polluted runoff into our waterways.

To help get you started, the Native Plant Society has partnered with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Division of Fish & Wildlife's WILD School Sites Program to help you build a rain garden at your school. Educators who attend and complete a WILD School Site teacher-training workshop will receive the rain garden manual.

Why Are Rain Gardens Important?

Rain gardens can enhance water quality by reducing the amount of runoff that carries contaminants into local waterways. They also help replenish local aquifers. What's more, using native plant species in your rain garden is an excellent way to increase native plant populations in developed areas.

Rain gardens not only are alive with plants that brighten up the grounds, they also provide habitat for birds and butterflies, cultivate understanding about ecology and foster environmental stewardship and community pride. For high school students, creating a rain garden on school grounds can serve as an ideal service-learning project.

Integrating a rain garden project into classroom lesson plans help meet curriculum content standards in science, math, language arts, visual arts, comprehensive health and physical education, technology literacy, and career education and consumer, family and life skills.

How Do I Build One?

Rain garden design encompasses the hydrologic cycle, nonpoint source pollutant treatment, resource conservation, habitat creation, nutrient cycles, soil chemistry, horticulture, landscape architecture and ecology, among other things. Sound complicated? Don't worry; it isn't! Everything you need to know is included in the manual. Your own creativity, mixed with the basic elements of rainwater capture, will bring enjoyment and the knowledge that you are helping the environment in a simple, yet important way.

For more information on rain gardening, visit the Native Plant Society of New Jersey's Web site at www.npsnj.org. The new rain garden manual will be posted soon.



Rain gardening at Bill Young's house. This small strip collects runoff from the patio and filters it into the ground. The attractive array of plants includes hibiscus, cardinal flower, blue Lobelia, black-eyed Susan, Blueflag Iris, Arrowwood viburnum and golden Alexander. Hummingbirds fed on the cardinal flower all summer!

2006 Envirothon - Water Stewardship in a Changing Climate

The 2006 New Jersey Envirothon will be held at Quail Hill Scout Reservation, Manalapan Township, on Saturday, May 13, 2006. Free camping will be available at Quail Hill Scout Reservation during the evening of May 12.

The Envirothon is a one-day competition that tests teams of five high-school students on environmental topics through hands-on interactive problem solving at five testing stations. The topics include forestry, aquatics, wildlife, soils and a current issue. The theme for the 2006 Envirothon is "Water Stewardship in a Changing Climate." The Envirothon uses training, direct experience, teamwork and competition to empower participants with the motivation, knowledge and skills needed for natural-resource management decision making and problem solving.

For more information on the New Jersey Envirothon, call Rich Belcher at (609) 292-5540 or visit <http://nj.nacdnet.org/envirothon/>.

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Project WILD's Science & Civics

Project WILD's high school curriculum, *Science and Civics: Sustaining Wildlife*, is designed to get students involved in environmental action projects, such as rain gardens, to benefit people and wildlife in their communities.

The program consists of four major components:

- 1) Awareness: alerts students to the impact of human and individual activities on habitat quality and quantity;
- 2) Participatory Democracy: develops principles related to government structures and is appropriate for government and civics units of social studies courses;
- 3) Habitat Exploration: studies biotic and abiotic parameters of a site and is appropriate for ecology and environmental science units of science courses; and
- 4) Taking Action: guides both science and social studies students in designing, implementing and communicating projects to enhance a particular site.

A sample activity from the guide, "Color Me a Watershed," highlights the ways in which development affects watersheds. In this activity, students identify how population growth causes changes in land use and analyze how land-use variations within watersheds affect stormwater runoff. For this activity, it would be ideal to use a rain garden site and surrounding area.

Students use aerial photographs and news stories to investigate historical uses of the landscape from the past to the present, citing how population growth has changed and what the original water source looked like. Students also compare the impact of rainfall over time and explore the area's hydrologic cycle.

Before creating a rain garden on school grounds, it is important to determine how water flows over a specific area and how much water the garden may receive. If a rain garden is too small, water might either flow out of the swale or produce a puddle of standing water. If the rain garden is too big, it might require frequent watering to keep the plants alive. Students use the standard measurement for watersheds – inches in cubic feet per second (cfs) – to calculate the amount of runoff for a given area. (Note: It is best to use the metric system for this activity.)

If you are a high school teacher planning to attend the WILD School Sites Teacher Training workshop on Saturday, March 18, 2006, you will receive the rain garden manual, the *Homes for Wildlife* guide and a complimentary copy

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of Project WILD's *Science & Civics* guide. The workshop will be held at the Hackettstown Natural Resource Education Center. For more information, visit www.njfishandwildlife.com. To register for the workshop, contact Liz Jackson at (908) 637-4125 or ejackson@dep.state.nj.us.

Project WILD Goes Español... Proyecto WILD

The Proyecto WILD guide contains translated activities from the *Project WILD K-12 Curriculum and Activity Guide* and the *Project WILD K-12 Aquatic Curriculum and Activity Guide*. Like the traditional Project WILD, Proyecto WILD workshop explores themes related to wildlife and wildlife management issues while fostering the development of English language skills. The Spanish activity guide is meant to introduce Project WILD to new audiences who live or work with primarily Spanish-speaking communities; though a meaningful workshop process could be tailored to incorporate instructional methodologies for outdoor learning in any ESL or bilingual setting.

To encourage New Jersey's culturally diverse populations to become more environmentally aware, Proyecto WILD seeks to educate how to think, not what to think, about conservation and local wildlife management issues. Further, the DEP's Division of Fish & Wildlife hopes that these materials will open the outdoors to a new generation of students and help them understand the problems, issues, options, and benefits of fish and wildlife management.

For more information or to arrange a teacher-training workshop, contact Liz at (908) 637-4125 or ejackson@dep.state.nj.us.



Teachers participate in the "Oh Deer!" activity (from *Project WILD*) and share their "Fashion A Fish" creations (from *Aquatic WILD*).

Lessons, Lessons Everywhere ...

Since becoming the Aquatic Wild coordinator in 2000, I have been continually impressed with the content of the Curriculum, its teaching/learning methods and its broad applicability – its ability to reach across subject matter. Environmental educators who have taken any of these workshops might recall how easy it is to use the material. You may even use it more than you realize: a snippet of "Wetlands Metaphors" on this talk, a bit of "Pond Succession" on that walk. Modify any of the lesson plans and voila! – you can cover almost any subject matter. The possibilities for extensions are limited only by your imagination.

While teaching college students, I am always surprised at how often I'll draw on an activity from Project WILD to get a point across. Likewise, at Fish & Wildlife's Sedge Island Natural Resource Education Center, we draw material not just from Aquatic WILD but also from Project WET and yes, even though we are out in the salt marsh, occasionally from PLT. These curricula provide the backbone for our lessons and learning methods. We are really fortunate here in New Jersey to have these projects so readily available.

If you've already taken a workshop or you are a facilitator, why not dust off your Aquatic WILD books and see what I'm talking about? Better yet, refresh your memory and sign up for a workshop this year or host one. If you've never taken a workshop, don't wait. You'll get professional development credits, meet great people, exchange ideas and get a really cool curriculum that you can use for life!

Sue Canale, Coordinator, Project Aquatic WILD, DEP Division of Fish & Wildlife, Sue.canale@dep.state.nj.us; or (609) 748-4347.

Rain Gardens and Aquatic WILD-

Do rain gardens and Aquatic WILD sound like a natural fit? It should – many Aquatic WILD activities can complement a rain garden project in your school or neighborhood. The “Alice in Waterland” activity’s objective of following a water cycle to determine people’s water use and the effects on wildlife habitat ties in with the purpose of a rain garden and its benefits.

Another excellent way to use Aquatic WILD to supplement a rain garden project is the “Watershed” activity, which asks students to describe watershed characteristics and the role of watersheds in providing wildlife habitat.

Other activities such as “What’s in the Air?” or “What’s in the Water?” explore air and ground-water pollution and their effects on wildlife and people. Both concepts can be integrated into the effectiveness and purpose of rain gardens. “Dragonfly Pond” discusses the effects of different types of land use on wetland habitats and can easily be used to demonstrate the value of rain gardens in diverting runoff and sedimentation.

So go ahead, use your imagination and modify some Aquatic WILD activities to bring something special to rain garden projects.

Herps and Rain Gardens – Perfect Together!

The term “herps” is often used to refer to reptiles and amphibians. Herps in your rain garden are fun to watch, interesting to learn about and beneficial to the local environment.

When you create a rain garden in your home or school yard, you are adding an essential feature for attracting wildlife to your garden. Of all the habitat features that can attract wildlife to your yard, water is the most rewarding. Most animals need water to drink, and many use water for feeding, bathing, breeding, regulating heat, resting and cover.

You can attract amphibians and reptiles to your rain garden. The most important feature –water – is already available. Other herp-friendly features that you might want to add to your rain garden include rock walls or rock piles and brush piles. Herps use rock and brush piles to protect themselves from predators and weather, as a nursery to raise young and as basking sites to help them maintain a tolerable body temperature. Adding these features will improve your chances of attracting and observing herps in your rain garden.

Most importantly, be patient! It is best to let wildlife, including reptiles and amphibians, find your rain garden on their own. Within a year or two, local frogs, toads and even salamanders will have colonized your pond. As long as you maintain your rain garden the herps will look after themselves. For best results, your rain garden should be within a half-mile of another pond or wetland that already has breeding amphibians. And hopefully there is a natural corridor for the herps to travel from one area to another. Because of the barriers of urban development, such as roads, pets and pesticides, it could take several years before you see herps in your garden.

Become a New Jersey Herp Atlas Project Volunteer!

Since 1994, volunteers have been collecting data on all 72 species of reptiles and amphibians in New Jersey and their specific locations. The data is being used to map critical habitat as well as abundance and distribution of each species. To volunteer, call the DEP Endangered and Nongame Species Program at (609) 628-2103.

A curriculum guide also has been developed to complement and support the Herp Atlas Project through activities that encourage teachers and students to look closely at the reptiles, amphibians and landscapes in their communities. *Teaching Students about New Jersey Reptiles and Amphibians in the Field and Classroom* is sold as a package, which includes two field guides, two CDs and the curriculum guide for \$24.95 plus shipping and handling. Or, you can attend an upcoming workshop (see the calendar of events for dates). For more information, call the Conserve Wildlife Foundation of New Jersey at (609) 984-0621.

Project WET Seeks Additional Facilitators

Do you recognize the importance of water in our lives and enjoy helping other educators learn new teaching techniques? Have you ever attended a Project WET workshop or want to learn how to conduct one?

New Jersey Project WET is interested in expanding its network of facilitators. Staff from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the New Jersey Audubon Society are planning to offer an intensive two-day workshop to enable participants to lead their own

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Rain Gardens, WET and New Jersey Audubon Society

Is there a low-lying place on your school grounds that always floods after a rainstorm? Is there a sterile retention basin on the grounds? If so, these sites are perfect places to create rain gardens. In addition to the ecological benefits, a rain garden also offers opportunities for numerous curriculum-based lessons and activities that support the New Jersey content standards.

Project WET and the New Jersey Audubon Society, which co-sponsors the WET program with the DEP's Division of Watershed Management, have six curriculum guides to use with a school rain garden. The guides contain lessons as well as entire sections of background information about watersheds and water functions.

Introductory lessons that teach students the function of watersheds, such as "Dynamic Watershed" from the Audubon Society's *NJ WATERS* curriculum guide or the "Introducing Wetlands" lesson from WET's *Wonders of Wetlands (WOW!)* guide, help students make connections between the functions of watersheds and rain gardens. These lessons, followed by the "Nature of Imperviousness" and the "Ins, Outs and In-Betweens" lessons also from *NJ WATERS*, teach about the effects of runoff and nonpoint source pollution and the benefit of a rain garden's ability to accept, absorb and filter standing water.

Students can help get a rain garden started at their school by participating in the *NJ WATERS* lessons "Come to Consensus" and "A Community Watershed," which instruct students on how to design and deliver a project plan for approval. Background information in WET's *WOW!* curriculum guide and in each of the guide's lesson plans can help students obtain approval for a rain garden project and plan what types of plants to incorporate into the garden's design.

To explore a rain garden's tiny ecosystem, use lessons from *WOW!* such as "Treatment Plants," to investigate how plants absorb nutrients and pollutants and "Soak it Up!," which demonstrates how wetlands become wet. Other topics to cover may include ground water infiltration, pollutant filtering, runoff and erosion, and wetland species interaction. Explore the New Jersey Audubon Society's *Bridges to the Natural World* curriculum guide and WET's *Conserve Water* and *WOW!* guides for more lessons.

For more information on curriculum guides, educator workshops or additional support, please contact Amy Messeroll at NJWET@dep.state.nj.us, or visit the New Jersey Audubon Society's Web site at www.NJAudubon.org or Watershed Management's Web site at www.nj.gov/dep/watershedmgt.

Water Festivals Make a Splash!

The end of the 2004-2005 school year saw the successful completion of five Water Festivals, with three held in September and two in May. Last September's Water Festivals were conducted by Elaine Mendelow of Cinnaminson's Memorial School, Tracy Michael of Moorestown Upper Elementary School, and Valerie Mattes and Kim Sigman of Washington Township's Brass Castle Elementary School. The first Water Festival of 2005 was held on May 23 in Bayonne, under the coordination of Barbara DeBenedicts, followed by Newton's May 27 Water Festival at Halsted Middle School, coordinated by Marie Nazzaro and Elizabeth Zetterstrom.

Last September alone, two water festivals reached approximately 600 students. Mary Ann Sinnott and Linda Regal coordinated Union's Hannah Caldwell School's third Water Festival on Sept. 23, while Elaine Mendelow conducted her fourth festival for Cinnaminson students at the Palmyra Cove Nature Park, with help from the Burlington County Bridge Commission.

Students participated in a variety of activities including the Water Olympics, rain-stick making and seining on the Delaware River. AmeriCorps Watershed Ambassadors also attended the events to offer information on nonpoint source pollution and conduct demonstrations with an Enviroscope model.

Water festivals are one-day or two-day celebrations, presented in a festive yet structured atmosphere. Festivals use music, games, contests, demonstrations, skits, murals and other fun, hands-on activities to help students learn about water, its properties and its management. These festivals offer school an opportunity to partner with local water-resource organizations and community groups, local businesses, parents and government officials. New Jersey Project WET's Make a Splash! water festivals are held at the

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New Fall Books from Dawn Publications

If You Were My Baby by Fran Hodgkins, is a unique children's book that celebrates the care between parents and

offspring of many species. It incorporates the curriculum components of family relationships, animal life and nature appreciation for ages 2 to 7.

Take Me Home, Country Roads by John Denver, adapted and illustrated by Christopher Canyon, is a story about a family heading for a family reunion, and uses the words of John Denver's famous song. The hardback edition comes with a music CD and is great for a class sing along and read along.

Other titles from Dawn Publications connect well with Project Learning Tree activities to incorporate literature in the classroom, such as *Forest Bright, Forest Night* by Jennifer Ward and *In a Nutshell* by Joseph Anthony. Dawn Publications: www.dawnpub.com; (800) 545-7475.

Project Learning Tree Store Discount

The Project Learning Tree Store at the PLT Web site www.plt.org, is stocked with more than 15,000 nature-related products, including PLT educational resources to bring activities to life in your classroom. Use the discount code **PLTdiscount** to receive 10 percent off any products in the storefront, excluding optics. There is no expiration date or limit for the use of this code. You can order directly from the site with a credit card, or call (800) 780-9986 to ask about other ways to order.

Is Your School FireWise?

New Jersey Project Learning Tree, in partnership with the New Jersey Forest Fire Service, is offering free professional development workshops for schools interested in becoming FireWise.

The National FireWise Communities Program offers a series of practical steps for residents and communities to reduce their vulnerability to wildfire. Through the workshops, educators can participate in Project Learning Tree activities as well as mapping and surveying techniques for FireWise planning. After completing the workshops, schools will receive supplemental materials to help implement FireWise and Project Learning Tree in the classroom. To find out more, contact the Project Learning Tree office at (732) 833-9816 or elizabeth.faircloth@dep.state.nj.us.

Project Learning Tree and Rain Gardens

Rain gardens offer opportunities to implement Project

Learning Tree activities on the school site. Teachers can help students discover the importance of rain gardens by using activities such as "Every Drop Counts," "Field, Forest and Stream" or "Water Wonders." Teachers also can incorporate the importance of soils with "Soil Stories" or "The Forest of S.T. Shrew." Use "Planning the Ideal Community" and "Improve Your Place" to get the students thinking about the benefits of planning environments and communities. Introduce tree planting and care in rain gardens with "Plant A Tree," "How Big Is Your Tree" and "How Plants Grow." Finally, teachers can use "Publicize It" and "Tree Lifecycle" as follow-up and assessment activities for a rain garden project.

New Jersey celebrates 100th anniversary of forestry

In 1905, then-Governor Edward Stokes established the Forest Park Reservation to acquire and restore depleted woodlands to protect New Jersey's watersheds and wildlife. With the purchase of 597 acres, Bass River State Forest became the state's first forest. Today, the forest is more than 26,000 acres nestled within the Pinelands, and visitors can still enjoy the natural setting and many recreational opportunities.

To find out about events celebrating the centennial, visit www.nj.gov/dep/parksandforests/.

Catch Forest Fever!

Discover this new, interactive forestry CD for middle- and high-school students. Using it, students can:

- Manage and grow a forest over 100 years
- Balance social, environmental and economic concerns
- Identify and resolve common forestry issues
- Discover tree products
- Learn about forestry careers

Visit www.itm-info.com/fever/mace for screen shots and more information on the CD. Call (732) 928-2360 or visit www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/forest to learn more about the Forest Resource Education Center and the New Jersey Forest Service. The CD is \$10. To order, send a check payable to New Jersey Forest Service to: Forest Resource Education Center, 370 East Veterans Highway, Jackson, NJ 08527.

Wreath-Making Workshop

Saturday, Dec. 3, 9 a.m. to noon

Create your own holiday wreath using American holly, inkberry, mountain laurel, white cedar, pine and winterberry. Bring hand pruners and gloves for cutting and handling greens. Cost is \$8, send a check payable to NJSAF to FREC, 370 East Veterans Highway, Jackson, NJ 08527.

Water Festivals Make a Splash!

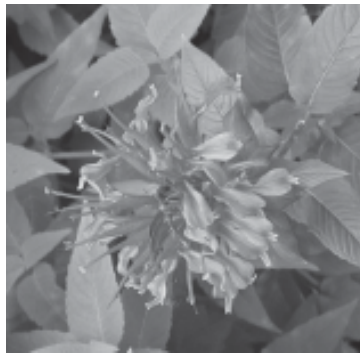
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beginning and end of each school year to celebrate National Water Education Day in September and Clean Water Week in May. Water festivals are sponsored by the DEP's Division of Watershed Management and Nestle Waters North America.

Teachers can apply for mini-grants from New Jersey Project WET and these funds can be used for organizing and conducting a water festival at their school. To learn more about water festivals contact Ray Nichols, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Watershed Management, at (609) 292-2113 or ray.nichols@dep.state.nj.us, or Amy Messeroll, at (609) 897-9400 or NJWET@dep.state.nj.us.

Project WILD ... about Native Plants

Wild bergamot
Monarda fistulosa L.



Wild bergamot can be found abundantly in the New Jersey landscape, flowering in late June and early July. Commonly referred to as bee balm, wild bergamot is a good source of nectar for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds and makes a great addition to any schoolyard habitat.

Wild bergamot is in the mint family (*Lamiaceae*). This aromatic herbaceous perennial is two feet to four feet tall, has branched, hairy stems and spreads by seeds and rhizomes. The opposite leaves are distinctly petioled and slightly toothed. Wild bergamot has square stems with gray-green foliage. The flowers bloom from June to September. The flowers are tubular, 13-15 nerved, with lobes much shorter than the tube. The corolla is lavender and strongly bilabiate.

The Tewa Indians cooked wild bergamot with meat because of the flavor it imparted. The Iroquois used the plant in the making of a beverage. The plant has a wide

variety of medicinal uses. The Ojibwe put a wad of chewed leaves into their nostrils to relieve headache. The tops of the plant were dried and used as a sternutatory for the relief of colds. The leaves were placed in warm-water baths for babies. The Menomini also used this plant as a remedy for catarrh, steeping the leaves and inflorescences in a tea. The Hocak (*Winnebago*) used wild bergamot in their sweat bath and inhaled the fumes to cure colds. The Cherokee made a warm poultice of the plant to relieve a headache. The Blackfoot made a tea from the blossoms and leaves to cure stomach pains. Early white settlers used it as a diaphoretic and carminative, and occasionally employed it for the relief of flatulent colic, nausea and vomiting. Wild bergamot is also used in flower arrangements.

This plant is available at most native-plant nurseries, see <http://www.npsnj.org> for a local listing.

Reference: USDA, NRCS. 2004. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

... And Exotic Invaders

Common Barberry
Berberis vulgaris L.

Barberry is any of the numerous plants of the genus *Berberis* having prickly stems and yellow flowers followed by small red berries. This highly invasive, noxious weed is a thorned, deciduous upright European shrub. It grows up to 10 feet tall and is common to most areas of central and southern Europe and the northeastern regions of the United States. It grows well in dry, sunny locations, flowers in mid-spring to early summer and produces a fruit (*Fructis Berberidis*) that can be harvested in early autumn or fall.



The leaves of the barberry are spatula-shaped with numerous spiny teeth arising from the axils of thorns on short, bushy shoots. Barberry has yellow, unpleasant smelling flowers that form hanging clusters, which become long scarlet-colored berries with a sour taste.

In folk medicine, European barberry root bark has been used for various conditions including liver dysfunction, gallbladder disease, diarrhea, indigestion and urinary tract diseases. It has been applied in many cultures to treat malaria and leishmaniasis. American Indians used barberry

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Richard J. Codey, Acting Governor
Bradley M. Campbell, DEP Commissioner



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Facilitators: Please send your updated contact information including e-mail address to: miriam.dunne@dep.state.nj.us.

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Project WET Seeks Additional Facilitators

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six-hour Project WET workshops. Intended for non-formal environmental educators currently working at a nature center, the workshop also is open to current and retired classroom teachers.

If you completed a Project WET workshop before December 2005 or currently serve as a facilitator for Projects WILD, Aquatic Wild or Learning Tree, you will be eligible to attend the new facilitator training workshop which will be conducted in late January in central New Jersey. Topics will include the goals of the New Jersey Project WET program, fundamentals of workshop planning, teaching and learning styles and presentation tips. The workshop will include activities from the four Project WET curriculum guides.

As a Project WET facilitator, you will join a group of people dedicated to helping educators throughout New Jersey learn more about water education.

For more information or to apply for the workshop, contact Ray Nichols, with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Watershed Management, at 609-292-2113 or ray.nichols@dep.state.nj.us, or Amy Messeroll, at 609-897-9400 or NJWET@dep.state.nj.us.

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Cultivating environmental education in the school, workplace, and community!

Exotic Invaders

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to improve appetite, a function that was soon picked up by early American settlers. It also was reportedly used for treating stomach problems such as ulcers and heartburn, and is listed in the *American Medical Ethnobotany Reference Dictionary* as effective in reducing fever.

Barberry has no place in New Jersey schoolyard habitats. There are many excellent native- shrub alternatives for schoolyards – such as Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) or Winterberry (*Ilex glabra*) – which can support local wildlife. Removing barberry, however, is no easy task. It should be done carefully while wearing leather gloves because barberry has thorns and strong roots. If you cannot remove the entire root, use an herbicide on the open stems.

Workshop Schedule

Please share copies of the Workshop Schedule with interested educators.

November

28 Project WET

9 a.m. – 3 p.m.; \$25

includes continental breakfast and lunch
Fairview Lake YMCA Camp, Stillwater, NJ
Info: (732) 932-9271
(Registration Code: EW0501CG06)

December

1 Project Learning Tree

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Trailside Nature and Science Center, Mountainside
PreK-12 workshop for educators
Info: (908) 789-3670 ext.222, Elisa Sanaman
trailside@ucnj.org (attn: Elisa)

1 or 3 Project Learning Tree

8:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.; \$6 (ANJEE members save 50 percent)
Liberty State Park Interpretive Center, Jersey City
Info: (201) 915-3409, lspic@verizon.net

1 Project WILD - Pre-K & Kindergarten

10 a.m. - 1 p.m.; \$3
Girl Scouts of Delaware Raritan Council office
Info: (732) 821-9090, Bonnie Harrington

2 Peregrine Falcon Workshop/Aquatic WILD

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; \$30
Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Oceanville
Info: (609) 984-0621, Maria DuBois

6 Wild School Sites

8:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Free
Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center
<http://parks.morris.nj.us/parks/gswampmain.htm>
Info: jgaus@MorrisParks.net; Jenny Gaus

9 Project WET

9 a.m. – 3 p.m.; \$25 includes light refreshments and book
Manasquan Reservoir Environment Center, Howell
Info: (732) 842-4000, ext.1

February

2 or 4 Children's Literature and PLT

8:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.; \$6 (ANJEE members save 50 percent)
Liberty State Park Interpretive Center, Jersey City
Info: (201) 915-3409, lspic@verizon.net

4 Conserve Water Workshop

9 a.m. – 3 p.m.; Free – includes breakfast, lunch, and curriculum guide
Great Swamp, Outdoor Education Center, Chatham, NJ
Info: (732) 932-9271
(Registration Code: EW0505CC06)

11 Project WILD - 1st through 3rd grade

10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; \$3
Girl Scouts of Delaware Raritan Council office
Info: (732) 821-9090, Bonnie Harrington

24 Project WET Workshop: "Get WET in the Meadowlands!"

9 a.m. – 3 p.m.; \$25 – includes a light breakfast
Meadowlands Environmental Center, Lyndhurst, NJ
Info: (732) 932-9271
(Registration Code: EW0501CE06)

March

2 A Taste of Spring with PLT

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; \$15
Stony Brook Millstone Watershed Association - Buttinger Nature Center
<http://www.thewatershed.org/>
Info: (609) 737-7592, Jeff Hoagland,
jhoagland@thewatershed.org

9 Project WET

9 a.m. – 3 p.m.; \$40 – includes a light breakfast
Buttinger Nature Center, Stony Brook Millstone, Pennington, NJ
Info: (732) 932-9271 (Registration Code: EW0501CD06)

18 Project WILD - 7th grade and up

10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; \$3
Girl Scouts of Delaware Raritan Council office
Info: (732) 821-9090, Bonnie Harrington

22 Forest Ecology, Forest Issues and Wildfire PLT

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Free
Forest Resource Education Center
For Middle and High School educators
Info: (732) 833-9816, elizabeth.faircloth@dep.state.nj.us

23 Project Learning Tree

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Free
Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center, Morristown
Info: (973) 334-3130, Douglas Voroloeff
dvoroloeff@MorrisParks.net

April**1 Project Learning Tree**

9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.; \$20 includes lunch

Morris Museum, Morristown

Info: (973) 971-3720, Laurie Virostek

4 WOW! Wonders Of Wetlands

9 a.m. - 2 p.m.; \$40 - includes a light breakfast

Buttinger Nature Center, Stony Brook Millstone,
Pennington, NJ

Info: (732) 932-9271 (Registration Code: EW0504CA06)

7 Reptiles and Amphibians Of New Jersey

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; \$45

Ocean Institute, Brookdale Community College
Sandy Hook

Info: (609) 984-0621, Maria DuBois

May**3 WOW! Wonders Of Wetlands**9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Free - includes breakfast, lunch, and
curriculum guide

Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center, Chatham, NJ

Info: (732) 932-9271 (Registration Code: EW0504CB06)

9 Project Aquatic WILD

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; \$15

Stony Brook Millstone Watershed Association - Buttinger
Nature Center<http://www.thewatershed.org/>

Info: (609) 737-7592, Jeff Hoagland

jhoagland@thewatershed.org**13 WOW! Wonders Of Wetlands**9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Free - includes breakfast, lunch, and
curriculum guide

Pyramid Mountain Natural Historic Area, Boonton, NJ

Info: (732) 932-9271 (Registration Code:

EW0504CC06)

18 Healthy Water, Healthy People

for educators of grades 6-12

9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; \$35 includes light refreshments and
books

Manasquan Reservoir Environmental Center, Howell

Info: (732) 842-4000, ext. 1

20 Project WILD

8:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Free

Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center

<http://parks.morris.nj.us/parks/gswampmain.htm>Info: jgaus@MorrisParks.net, Jenny Gaus**June****2 Project Learning Tree**

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Free

Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park

Info: (732) 833-9816, dnrcanal@eclipse.net**29 Wild School Sites**

8:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.; \$30

Stony Brook Millstone Watershed Association - Buttinger
Nature Center<http://www.thewatershed.org/>

Info: (609) 737-7592, Jeff Hoagland

jhoagland@thewatershed.org**The 21st Annual New Jersey
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